

## GEN. GRANT AT APPOMATTOX.

Terms of the Surrender—The Commander's Judgment—The "Side-Arms."

He had indeed long felt that when the war was ended there should be no vindictive policy toward the vanquished, and he informed Lee at once when they met that he meant to accept paroles; but the important final provision, that which gives all its peculiar character to the capitulation, was unstudied and its language spontaneous. Yet the language is as precise as words can make it, and enunciates a policy which has done as much as victory itself to secure the results of the war: "Each officer and man will be allowed to return to his home, not to be disturbed by the United States authority so long as they observe their paroles and the laws in force where they reside."

The terms, however, were not in the least the result of chance or carelessness, or indifference. They were the legitimate outgrowth of Grant's judgment—the consequence of all that had gone before—embodied then for the first time, because then for the first time the necessity for the embodiment had arrived. In this way Grant always did his greatest things. It may be strange or inexplicable, but he could not often explain his methods, nor, indeed, always his reasons.

He had at this moment no defined large views about separating the military from the civil power, far less any intent of encroaching on the domain or prerogative of politics. He did not even, like Sherman, take into consideration the fate or condition of other forces of the enemy, although he was general-in-chief; he confined himself strictly to the business before him—the disbanding and dispersal of Lee's army. He wanted to secure that neither army nor any of its members could ever again resist or confront the national authority; and when this was determined he was unwilling to inflict on one of those members a single unnecessary humiliation or suffering. He was, I am sure, unconscious of any special magnanimity in this course. He thought nothing of himself, and little as yet of the far-reaching effect of his terms on the population of the south. What his hand found to do, it did, and no more, in peace as well as war.

The corroboration of all this is the fact that the idea of allowing the officers to retain their side-arms and personal effects was suggested to him as he wrote. He wore no sword, having been summoned hastily from his own headquarters two days before to a distant portion of the field with no opportunity of returning afterward. Lee, however, had dressed himself with care for the ceremony. His headquarters train had been burned by Sheridan in the pursuit, and Lee and his officers, able to save only a single suit of clothes, had secured the finest. In this way Lee was handsomely clad; he wore embroidered gaiters and the sword presented to him by the ladies of Virginia. The conqueror, battle-stained, in a common soldier's coat, looked up at his foe, elaborately arrayed, and the glitter of the rebel weapon suggested to him to spare the conquered the humiliation of surrendering it. Then he wrote the line permitting officers to retain their side-arms, horses, and personal effects. This statement has been questioned, but I give it on Gen. Grant's authority. He saw and corrected the account of the interview in my history of his campaign.

I stood near him as Lee left the room and thus happened to be the first to congratulate him upon the result. I said something about the event being one that would live forever in history. I am sure the idea had not occurred to him until I uttered it. The effect upon his face, upon history, was not what he was considering. He was thinking of the captured soldiery returning home without their weapons, to work their little farms; of a destitute country, ravaged by war, but now to be restored.—Adam Badeau's Letter.

**Taking Photographs by Lamplight.**  
It will require only a few years to so perfect the photographic art that we will be able to take pictures at night by the ordinary light. Already there are experiments progressing in Germany with what are called isochromatic plates for the taking of photographs by the light of an ordinary kerosene lamp, and very good pictures have been taken of both persons and objects in this way, the only difficulty being that the lamp had to be placed a little too close to the subject.

Good photographs have been taken by the electric light—I have done some good work in that way myself—but the trouble with the electric light is that you miss the soft shades and lines and can not work as quickly. As I said, there will be night pictures taken before long; but I do not see what good can be accomplished as the morning and middle of the day, when people are fresh and feel good, are the best times to have photos taken, and not the night, when people are worn out.—Globe-Democrat Interview.

**Remains a Frenchman Forever.**  
Everybody knows that a Frenchman remains a Frenchman forever, no matter how much he travels. You might as well take an elephant to visit foreign countries with the idea that his trunk would eventually come off, as to lead a Frenchman through distant lands and among strange peoples in the hope of causing him to lose the peculiarities with which he was born. An Englishman or even an American goes to a foreign place, eats the foreign cooking, and wears a Frenchman goes there and cooks for himself in his own way, or finds some one to do it for him. Wherever he may go he forever refuses to adapt himself to things as they are around him, but sets peacefully to work fixing things as they were at home.—Cot. New York Sun.

**The Industry of Coyote Catching.**  
Coyote catching is getting to be quite an industry in Oregon. A bounty is paid for their skulls, and there are many people who make a living by hunting them.—Chicago Times.

## Henry Clay's Little Fallings.

(Washington Cor. Floor Press.)

Henry Clay's weaknesses were poked and jacked. He actually played away his salary as congressman and senator as regularly as Saturday night came around. In a small upstairs room in Hancock's, on a table they can show you there now, he would sit with some cronies all night, fascinated by the Kentucky game. He was not a good player. He bet recklessly for all the fun there was, and lost of course. It is notorious that he lost one Saturday night to the father of Dick Bright of Indiana \$1,500, and paid the debt with a deed to 320 acres of land in Kentucky and some stock in a Louisville bank.

On one occasion Clay became crazy to own a jackass that Commodore Rogers had brought among a number of others from the Mediterranean. Clay wanted to improve his mule stock at Ashland. This beast was a pure Andalusian, and had excellent points, according to the standards known to breeders. The commodore, however, knew the value of his animal as well as did Clay. He wanted to keep him. Then, as now, a great man's wish was law in a social way.

Rogers had to let Clay have his Andalusian jackass, but Clay would not let it be a gift, and returned the compliment by deciding to the commodore what is now called "Brewster park," the large corner lot adjoining the department of justice and diagonally across from the White House. It is such a piece of ground as Vanderbilt would want if he were coming to Washington to live. It is worth, probably, \$200,000—more than the posterity of the Andalusian Daddy Longears.

## Yast Internal Improvements.

(Democrat's Monthly.)

The people of the northwest have in view certain gigantic projects which would greatly advantage trade if they were consummated. It is proposed that an artificial river, 200 feet wide, shall be constructed, which shall run from Chicago southwest to the Illinois river. This would practically unite the Mississippi and Lake Michigan. Then, again, there is talk of turning the trade of the Canadian northwest, southward, to the United States, by constructing a canal to connect Lake Winnipeg with our lake system. The Red River of the North, which forms the boundary between Minnesota and Dakota, and which runs north into Lake Winnipeg, is navigable from Fargo, if not from Brainerd.

A vessel would go west from Lake Superior by the St. Louis river, cross over the divide to the Mississippi river, follow that river up stream 150 miles, cross over to Red Lake river, and go west on that to the Red river at Grand Forks, D. T. On this route a waterway requiring less than fifty miles of artificial canal could be constructed. This would make a channel with six feet of water, which would connect the Mississippi with the lake system and connect both the lake systems with Lake Winnipeg, and the whole of the Saskatchewan and Hudson Bay country. This scheme contemplates the uniting of three basins, that of Lake Superior, of the upper Mississippi, and of the Winnipeg river and lake. It will cost about \$300,000 to construct the canal, which will be about as long as the Erie canal at New York.

## An Immense Devil Fish.

(William H. Dall in Science.)

In 1874 I speared an octopus in the harbor of Iliulik, Unalaska, which was afterward hung, by a cord tied around the body immediately behind the arms, to one of the stern davits of the coast survey vessel under my command.

As soon as the animal died and the muscles relaxed, I noticed that the tips of the longer tentacles, just touched the water. On measuring the distance with a cord, I found it to be sixteen feet, giving the creature a spread, from tip to tip of the longest pair of arms, of not less than thirty-two feet. The arms toward the tips were all exceedingly slender, but rather stout toward the body, which was somewhat over a foot long. The largest suckers were two and a half inches in diameter; the whole creature nearly filled a large washtub.

Having heard octopi were eatable, and the flesh looking white and clean, we boiled some sections of the arms in salt water, but found them so tough and elastic that our teeth could not make the slightest impression on them.

## Wanted to Make Improvements.

(Detroit Free Press.)

Along in 1854 a man who owned some land next to old man Campan's farm didn't have enough and wanted to buy some of Campan, then 90 years old. The man talked urgently for a long time, and Campan listened in silence, finally breaking in with:

"I will tell you what I will do. I will lease you that land for fifty years; but when the fifty year anniversary has 'em back again, 'cause I make some permanent improvement 'im."

## Fresh Water from the Ocean.

(Philadelphia Call.)

It is suggested that within a few years it will be possible by means of chemical action to supply all seaboard cities with fresh water extracted from the ocean itself. It can be done now, but the process is too costly for general use.

## Decoding an Antiquarian.

A celebrated antiquarian, rummaging among the ruins of Athens not long ago, had some broken fragments of kitchen utensils palmed off on him for the remains of an ancient statue of Venus.

## The Coming Easter.

(New York Tribune.)

The coming Easter will fall on the 25th of April. This has not occurred before since 1734, and will not happen again until 1943.

Many English royalists are scandalized because the prince of Wales went to see a Sunday horse race.

In some parts of California gold is extracted from the ore by electricity. It is a French idea.

The battle-ground of Missionary Ridge has been converted into a strawberry patch.

Positions of tar applied to the soles of the feet is the latest remedy for rheumatism.

## DOM PEDRO'S EXPERIMENT.

Emancipation of the Slaves His Hobby—Philanthropic Intentions a Failure.

(Rio Janeiro Cor. Inter Ocean.)

The emancipation of the slaves has been the old gentleman's hobby for the last twenty years, and he has earnestly desired to see it accomplished before his death. For fifty-three years that he has been on the throne of Brazil, longer than any monarch ever reigned before, and no man was ever more interested in accomplishing an object than he is in releasing the negroes of Brazil from the shackles which now bind them.

He has a plantation upon which he has been endeavoring to demonstrate by practical experiment that paid labor is more profitable than slavery. This plantation was formerly the imperial residence and is known as Santa Cruz. It lies a little beyond the city of Petropolis, in one of the handsomest locations in the empire and originally belonged to the Jesuits, who obtained it as a grant from the Portuguese government and erected the buildings; but the old King Joao, the grandfather of the emperor, confiscated it when he drove the Jesuits out of the country, lived there and derived an enormous revenue from the Fazenda. His son Dom Pedro I did likewise. The present emperor, Dom Pedro II, lived there when he was a boy and after he was married, but his first and only son died in the palace, and his associations are so sad that neither he nor the empress have entered the walls for many years.

This is the cross that the old emperor has to bear; but he has devoted this plantation to an attempt to demonstrate the blessings of liberty to the laboring men, and it is not his fault that his philanthropic experiment has not succeeded. On this plantation he employs 2,400 slaves, and treats them in the most generous and humane manner, providing them with neat and commodious cabins to live in, educating their children, giving them all they want to eat and to wear, and crediting them with the labor they perform. His plan has been that the negroes could earn their own freedom if they had a chance, and he has a system of book-keeping under which each slave is charged with his original cost and the expense of his maintenance, and credited with the amount of labor he performs. When the account balances, the slave is set free; he has earned his liberty.

But like most of the emperor's philanthropic experiments, this has been a failure. The plantation has kept him poor, and has resulted in securing the freedom of but very few slaves. The negroes are not fools, and understand very well that they are better off with such a master than in the condition of freedmen, and they have worked so unprofitably and made the expenses of their maintenance so large that seldom has any one of them ever earned enough during the year to pay for his keeping, and during the twenty years that the emperor has patiently kept up this system it is said to have cost him over \$2,000,000.

The emperor remains constantly at Petropolis, and the only thing that can induce him to come to the city of Rio is to attend a debate on the slavery question or some official ceremony.

## The Pigtail as a Brain Regulator.

(Atlanta Constitution.)

With a population of 300,000,000 China has not a single insane asylum. This fact does not prove that there are no lunatics among the Chinese, but it shows that they are not sufficiently numerous to make an asylum necessary.

To what do the Chinese owe their exemption from brain disease? Various explanations are given. It is said that the Mongolian enjoys mental repose. He does not fret and worry. As his religion has been established for thousands of years he lets it alone. He cares nothing about politics. There is no competition to stimulate him. All the business of life is regulated by the government.

Doubtless all these things are conducive to mental sanity, but the Chinaman's equipoise is probably due to his pigtail more than anything else. It takes good judgement and a nice sense of proportion to make and keep in order a first-class pigtail. It must hang evenly from the middle of the head between the shoulders. It acts as a sort of balance-weight. Some mental concentration is required to keep a pigtail in order, and self-love, pride and methodical habits are involved in it. This may seem a trifle, but the human mind is controlled by trifles. Our Chinese friends perhaps builded wiser than they know when they first twisted their pigtails.

## Erroneous and Absurd.

(Perry Smith.)

The suggestion that oak trees are struck because they contain iron is both erroneous and absurd. If oak did contain iron it would, in all probability, increase its conducting power and act as a preventive. If oak contained an estimable quantity of that metal the wood would turn black on exposure to air on account of the tannin which is present. The blackening may be seen surrounding the iron nails in an oak fence. The contour of the ground, nature of the soil, and the presence or absence of water have more influence in deciding the locality of an electric discharge than the height of a tree. Add to this the difference in conductivity between the various woods, and we have at once an explanation of the apparent peculiarity of tall trees escaping unharmed while shorter trees are destroyed.

## Generosity of Brokers.

(C. F. Boston Globe.)

The generosity of brokers is proverbial; they give to everybody and everything. Does a fire devastate Chicago, does yellow fever dominate a southern city, does a wall come across the sea from starving Ireland, does a missionary want to build a chapel, or a cardinal a cathedral, to what class of people does the collector go? Quick as a flash he seeks credentials that will entitle him to enter the stock exchange or the offices of brokers on the street, knowing full well the result will be cash—cash on the nail!

Joe Lafagan: We do hope for something from mankind; yet each day brings us fresh evidence that man's peridy hasn't struck rock bottom yet.

## HUNDREDS OF BOYS RUINED.

Morally and Physically by the Requirements of the Telegraph Service.

(Joe Howard in Philadelphia Press.)

One of our chief city industries is the district telegraph service, employing thousands of boys. Has it ever occurred to you what the future of those little chaps must be? Taken at a tender age from school they are huddled together like sheep in a pen, compelled to wear a uniform which may be over warm or under warm, sent out in all manner of weather, compelled to visit the low as well as the high places of earth, introduced in their impressionable years to society of the very existence of which they ought never to know.

They are summoned at all hours of the day and night to brothels as well as to churches, and gambling houses as well as counting-rooms, and scenes of debauchery as well as symposia of pleasure. They are asked to take drunken men to saddened homes as well as to lead little children to school. Snow to their knees is as familiar to them as the bright sunshine of an October morning. Through drenching showers they are supposed to hurry as well as along the attractive surface of a crowded highway on a pleasant shopping afternoon.

They are underpaid, they are overfed, their wits are sharpened by constant endeavor to add something to their meager pittance, they look for fees, they serve quickly and adroitly the whim and caprice of a dissolute woman in the hope of extra compensation, and they shirk honest labor done for reputable people who pay according to the indications of the tariff book, and all for what? Are they learning anything except tricks and devices? Do they extend their observation in any field save that of human nature?

As they go along the highway of life, their stature increasing and their years piling up, they want more money, but the company can supply the places of what are now young men by another influx of baby boys. And so the work goes on year after year hundreds of these little fellows are ruined in physique, undermined in their morals, made dirty, thieving rascals and then thrown broadcast upon the earth, with no trade, with no fixed habits of industry, with nothing under heaven between them and starvation but over-acute wits and a disposition to take advantage of the world, and with a past whose memory is anything but fragrant.

## A New Telegraphic Code.

(St. James' Gazette.)

The telegraphic code published by Mr. Labouchere in this week's Truth shows the member for Northampton only half awake. By making use of the abbreviations he suggests you can certainly get a good deal into a 6-penny telegram. Thus: "Jones, agony antitoxin borage archangel." If sent by a husband in the city to his wife, means "Our old friend Jones is coming out with me to dinner. As he is a bit of an epicure, do your best in the time, and let us have a good glass of wine. He will probably stay the night."

All this in five words is perhaps very creditable, but the wife's answer would improve on it. In one word not included in Mr. Labouchere's list she would send her husband the following message: "What on earth made you invite the man to-day? For goodness sake don't bring him here. Chops only. You know there is no decent wine in the house. Mother has the spare bedroom to-night." Then, without referring to Mr. Labouchere's code, the husband would see the thing clearly, and take Jones round to his club.

## The Largest Nugget of Gold.

(Grass Valley Union.)

Louis Blanding says the generally accepted statement that the largest nugget ever found in California was worth a little more than \$21,000 is an erroneous one. He says that J. J. Finney, "Old Virginia," found a piece of gold about six miles from Downieville, Sierra county, on the 21st day of August, 1857, that weighed 5,000 ounces. The gold of that vicinity was worth \$18 an ounce, which would make the value of the nugget some \$90,000. This would make the Finney nugget the largest piece of pure gold ever discovered, so far as accounts go. Heretofore the Australian nugget, found in the Ballarat gold fields, has been considered the largest. It was valued at \$60,000.

Finney, or "Old Virginia," as he was familiarly called in those days, afterward went to Washoe when the great silver discoveries were first made there, and from him the town of Virginia took its name. The man who discovered the largest nugget in the California mines and gave his name to the richest mining camp in the world, died in extreme poverty.

## Iron Railroad Ties.

(The Current.)

A railroad track is to be laid in New York for the purpose of testing iron sleepers made according to a new principle, as a substitute for wooden ties. If they should prove sufficiently cheap and serviceable to be generally adopted, their use would do more to insure the preservation of our forests than almost anything else. The inventor of an adequate substitute for wooden railroad ties will deserve a very high monument as a public benefactor.

## Statistics of the Inevitable.

(Exchange.)

Some statisticians, who want to make people feel dreadfully blue, figures it all out thus: "Select 100,000 healthy boys and girls from the public schools of our country. Let each be 10 years old. At 23, 10,000 will be dead; at 30, 30,000; at 35, 50,000; at 40, 60,000; at 45, 70,000; at 50, 80,000; at 55, 90,000; at 60, 99,000; at 65, 99,990; at 70, 99,999—only ten alive, and in 100 years 99,999 will be dead."

## The Masses Underestimated.

(Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.)

The aggregate common sense of the masses is often underestimated by scholarly people. In reality, there are few questions outside of the most difficult problems in science that are not constantly discussed by plain working people, carpenters, mechanics, sailors, farmers, and the general run of undistinguished folk.

Costly living is given as the cause of the loss of students at Yale college.

## HOUSE OF CORNELIUS.

DEALERS IN

Stoves, Queensware, Tinware, Glassware, Roofing, Guttering,

JOB WORK AT LOW PRICES.

NEXT DOOR TO CHRONICLE OFFICE.

Respectfully,  
C. MEHIGAN & CO.

WHITFIELD, BATES & CO.,  
FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP,  
CLARKSVILLE, TENN.

FOR SALE  
Saw Mills, Sugar Mills,

TOBACCO SCREWS OF ALL KINDS. Repairing Promptly Done.

DRUGS! DRUGS!

S. B. STEWART,

29 Franklin Street,  
(Stand formerly occupied by McCauley & Co.)

Has on hand a complete stock of

Drugs, Medicines and Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Shoulder Braces, Trusses, Sponges, Brushes, Chamois Skins, Perfumery, Fine Soaps, &c.

Special attention will be given to the Compounding of Medicines and a careful and competent Prescriptionist will be in attendance at all hours.  
March 18, 1885—tf



**TOWER'S SLICKER**

The Best Waterproof Coat.

Endorsed by the Clarksville Tobacco Board of Trade.

To whom it may Concern:  
The Tobacco Board of Trade of Clarksville takes pleasure in giving its full endorsement and strong recommendation of Mr. E. B. Ross, of Montgomery county, Tenn., the manufacturer of the two brands of Tobacco, "The Pipe of Peace" and "Homespun Twist," as a gentleman of sterling integrity, whose every statement in regard to the goods he may offer for sale may be relied upon as strictly correct in every particular. These brands are put up with care from selected Tobaccos from this market, and their increasing popularity is evidence of their purity of material and care in manufacture, and as Mr. Ross now seeks to widen the area of their distribution, we cheerfully give expression to our opinion of the mar, and of his pure grades of manufactured Tobacco, to recommend them to other sections of the country.  
M. H. CLARK,  
Secretary Tobacco Board of Trade.

NOTICE. Henry Frech

REMOVED TO

Wheat Bran, Ear Corn, Shelled Corn, Timothy, Clover.

NEW STORE.

FIELD & GARDEN SEED.

Choice Fertilizer, Red Sea Wheat

Rye, Barley, Oats, Clover, Timothy, Orchard, Red Top, Blue Grass Seeds

Gold Dust Tobacco Fertilizer, Salt, Axes, Flows, Chains, Lime, Cement.

Glenburnie Flour, Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, etc.

LOWEST CASH PRICES.

September 22 1885 t

PATENTS

obtained, and all other business in the U. S. Patent Office attended to for MODERATE FEES.

Our office is opposite the U. S. Patent Office, and we can obtain Patents in less time than those remote from Washington. Send Model or Drawing. We advise as to patentability free of charge; and we make NO CHARGE UNLESS WE OBTAIN PATENT.

When patent is granted a drawing of your invention, with claims, your name and address, will be published in the United States Patent Office Gazette, a paper of immediate circulation, and the only one that PUBLISHES THIS FREE.

We refer, here, to the Post Master, the Sup't. of the Money Order Div., and to officials of the U. S. Patent Office. For circulars, advice, terms, and references to actual clients in your own State or country, address: C. A. SNOW & CO., Opposite Patent Office, WASHINGTON, D. C.

With ample facilities transacts a General Banking Business, Deals in Exchange and makes Collections at all accessible points.

B. F. BEAUMONT, Pres't.

B. W. MACRAE, Cashier.

1885—14.